

1986

# Independent Republic Quarterly, 1986, Vol. 20, No. 4

Horry County Historical Society

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Horry County Historical Society, "Independent Republic Quarterly, 1986, Vol. 20, No. 4" (1986). *The Independent Republic Quarterly*. 78.  
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# **HORRY COUNTY** *Historical Society*

CONWAY, SOUTH CAROLINA

29526

PUBLISHERS OF

*The Independent Republic Quarterly*

( ISSN 0046-88432 )

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VOL. 20

Fall 1986

No. 4

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Picture of the Doll Exhibit in the Horry County Museum. Courtesy of Mr. Stewart Pabst.

Published Quarterly by the Horry County Historical Society, 1008 Fifth Avenue, Conway, S. C. 29526. Second Class postage paid at Conway, S. C.



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### FROM THE PRESIDENT

If you missed the regular meeting on 13 October then you missed the most interesting and informative program we have had. The presentation of the Richardson Award to Mrs. Annette Reesor, The Resolution on the restoration of the old Burroughs School presented by Mr. Ben Burroughs, and the presentation of plaques by State Archives to properties recently placed on the National Register of Historic Places were all highlights making the evening a very enjoyable one.

A few years ago a committee was organized within the Society and was called the HCHS Preservation Committee. One of its projects was compiling information on every home in Conway that was fifty years old or older. The purpose of this of course was to produce candidates for possible inclusion in the Register of Historic Places. Bussinesses and districts were also considered. Many months were spent walking and riding around Conway and meeting on Saturday Mornings to complete survey cards with as much information as possible about the property. The Committee had some disappointments along the way such as change of advisory personnel on State level and the lack of funds at State level to provide assistance in the form of advice and photography. Members of this Committee have thought many times since its last meeting, "Did we do all this work for naught"? After the meeting of the 13th we can say "NO"! It was time well spent and was well worth it. Members of this Committee along with myself were: Rebecca Bryan, Ernestine Little, Annette Reesor, Etrulia Dozier, and Jon Bourne.

### STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The Independent Republic Quarterly is owned and issued by the Horry County Historical Society. The officers and editorial staff are as printed on the mast head of the quarterly. Each quarter 500 quarterlies are printed, and about 380 issues are mailed to the members of the society. The balance are sold to members of the society or the public for \$2.00 each.

E. R. McIver, Editor

The Independent Republic, by A. Goff Bedford, a history of Horry County is now available at the Horry County Memorial Library. The cost is hard back \$20.00, and paper back \$15.00. Please add \$2.50 for postage.

Readers are invited to write the Society regarding any errors which are discovered in the book so that they may be corrected in later editions.

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## DOLLS IN THE HORRY COUNTY MUSEUM

By

Mary Hart McIver

Virginia Dare and Joe Sollars moved to Conway from Lusby Maryland in 1974. Being very friendly people, they were given a warm welcome and quickly made to feel a part of the community. Several years later, they felt they would like to contribute something of interest to Horry County in order to show their appreciation for the friendship shown to them. Since the museum was just being started, they decided it would be good to donate an exhibit.

Mrs. Sollars felt that recognition of the contributions of women everywhere had been sadly neglected, and this led to the decision to give an exhibit of dolls representing influential women of Conway. She contacted Mr. Keeling to find out if the museum would be interested in accepting an exhibit of this type. On finding that this would be a welcome addition to the museum, Mrs. Sollars then contacted Mary Thompson to ask if she would make and dress six dolls. Mrs. Thompson agreed to do this. The dolls were to represent women who had made significant contributions to Conway prior to 1910.

Being a relative newcomer to Conway, Mrs. Sollars felt inadequate to choose the women, so she asked the Horry County Historical Society to do this. Lacy Hucks, president of the society at that time, appointed Catherine Lewis, Eugenia Buck Cutts, Harriet Stogner, Gladys Bellamy, Mary Emily Platt Jackson, and Aleen Paul Harper to select the women. He served as chairman of the committee. Interested individuals gave to the committee the names of women they considered outstanding. From this list, the committee chose the following: Julianna Easton Conway, (c. 1818), wife of General Conway, for whom the town is named. Henrietta Paisley (c. 1836), a black woman who owned land and a successful business at the corner of 4th Avenue and Main Street. Sarah Jane Beaty Norman (1791-1881), who collected money to buy land to start the First United Methodist Church in Conway, and also gave the land for the Kingston Presbyterian Church. She is buried in that church yard. Frances Norton Norman Buck (1817-1885), Mistress of Upper Mill Plantation and good samaritan to all the people on the plantation. Mary E. Brookman Beaty (1825-1901), who is credited with saving the oak tree in front of the museum when it was threatened by the railroad. She was called one of the captains of industry in Conway at a time when women had so little to say in business. Adeline Cooper Burroughs (1846-1919), who was credited with naming Myrtle Beach. After her husband's death, she managed his vast estate, which included a good part of Horry County.

Decendants of all the women except Henrietta Paisley were contacted and information gathered as to their stature, size, and coloring. In some cases, pictures were available to show hair style and dress. In cases like Mrs. Conway, whom no one knew, family characteristics such as green eyes and brown hair were used.

Mrs. Thompson made faces, hands, and feet from molds in her possession - all of famous antique dolls. She also made the bodies. She researched the styles of the time and designed the clothing, including undergarments as well as dresses, and made them from materials that were in use at the time. She also designed the hairdoes and made the accessories carried by the dolls.

The case holding the dolls was donated by the Fine Arts Club of Conway. The furniture in the exhibit was made by Allen Jordan.. David Summers made the background, and Mrs. Sollars arranged the exhibit. The shot gun carried by Mrs. Beaty and the pictures in the album were contributed by Mr. John Danner, brother of Mrs. Thompson. Bryden Bellamy did the art work in the albums.

The biographies of these women will follow in this quarterly.



## JULIANA EASTON CONWAY

(c. 1755 - c. 1801)

by J. Ernest Easton Harper

David Duncan Wallace's history of South Carolina describes the original site of Conway (formerly Kingston) thusly: "Kingston, opened to settlement in 1735...was a failure (because of) bad climate, poor soil, and grants to non-residents." When Juliana Conway, her husband and daughter arrived in Kingston in the 1780's that situation still prevailed. They were able to obtain a grant on then vacant land on the banks of Kingston Lake covering what was to become the heart of present-day downtown Conway. The grant was described as "...Two hundred and twenty-three acres Situate in George Town District, on the northwest side of Kings Town Lake, bounding northeast and southeast on said Lake and (Colonel) John Baxter, northwest on John Cross and southwest on vacant land,...dated 25 April 1787." The original town of Kingston with its formal plan of lots had disappeared. Why, then, would Juliana and Robert choose to leave comfortable Charleston to live in foresaken and forlorn Kingston?

Personal family papers of the Conway family are not known to exist by this writer. Only public and court records survive in the Horry County Court House and the South Carolina Archives. Juliana Conway, however, is not cited or referenced in any of these documents. Considering the traditions of the period and the regard given women in legal matters, this was not unusual. It is this very fact that has led to the establishment of this exhibit to honor some of our leading women who have been ignored by history and tradition. Further, the history of Horry County and its people is very difficult to chart, particularly before the 1820's. Often family and parish records were not kept because of the poverty of the region, or when kept have been lost. Thus, and "oral tradition" has been employed to piece together our history. This method suffers, however, from embellishment over time as well as frequent loss of the oral information when families move away from the source and disperse throughout the country. Obviously, the further back in history one delves, the more evident this problem becomes. So it is with Juliana Conway that we find little written documentation or oral traditions to provide definitive biographical information about her personally. Knowledge of her suffers as a result of the treatment of women during our early history, and she lived before the time when "oral history" can still be utilized as a viable source of information. We must, therefore, piece together information about her from what is known about her prominent husband, her children, and other family members.

Juliana was born circa 1755 in Charleston, the daughter of Thomas and Anne Howard Easton. Little information beyond will and marriage records of the Eastons and Howards survive. However, Juliana's maternal grandmother, Rachel Bee Howard, was the widow of one Thomas Bee, a member of one of the leading families of the province. Judge Thomas Bee, a nephew or cousin of the first Thomas above, studied law at Oxford, was a member of the First Continental Congress, Lt. Governor of South Carolina and appointed to the first Federal District Court by George Washington. Judge Bee, in turn, was the grandfather of two Confederate generals, Bernard Elliott Bee and his brother, Hamilton Prioleau Bee. It was Bernard who "immortalized" General Thomas Jackson with his famous "Stonewall" allusion.

Juliana and Robert began their married life in Charleston with their marriage taking place on November 26, 1771 in old St. Philips Church. Before leaving Charleston after the Revolution, they had three children. Two died in infancy and were



interred in St. Philips Churchyard near their paternal great-grandfather, Governor-Landgrave Robert Daniell. Perhaps it was the loss of these two children that motivated the Conways to seek a different environment from Charleston as well as the prospect of adventure in the "backcountry."

After arriving in Kingston, a twin son and daughter were born and named in honor of apparently close friends of the Conways, John and Mary Baxter who owned land adjacent to the newly arrived Charlestonians. Both Conway and Baxter were made colonels of the Sixth Brigade in 1794 serving as the commanders of the 25th and 27th Regiments respectively. During this period the Conways built a house on their grant. It was located on what was to become lot 135 on the 1801 Hemingway plan for Conwayborough. The house was described by the late Senator Paul Quattlebaum, in his unpublished history of Horry County, as a house with a steep roof and many gables. It survived until about 1887 when it was razed to make way for the new train station which was located near the intersection of the present Main Street and Second Avenue. Apparently, the townspeople had little regard for the house then or its potential importance to the city's heritage. This attitude continues even today, unfortunately, as a number of important buildings have been destroyed or severely damaged by incompatible alterations.

Behind every successful man is a woman, as the adage goes, and this obviously applied to Juliana Conway. From virtually the moment they arrived in Kingston, Robert was involved in public affairs in one way or another. He served in a number of public offices including: Justice of the Quorum, Delegate to the General Assembly from Kingston from 1792 to 1808, Commissioner of Horry District and an officer in the state militia from the Revolution until his retirement as Brigadier General of the Sixth Brigade in 1812. That level of participation in public affairs certainly must have put extra burdens on Juliana in maintaining a household with three children and five or six servants to keep busy. Colonel Conway frequently was away attending to official business and unavailable to assist his wife. She, apparently, handled these additional responsibilities well and must have been supportive of her husband's career, or he would have been less involved than he was. She gave him the freedom, then, to ensure that regional public and military activities were carried out in a serious and responsible manner making such devotion possible for him. There must have been frequent callers and guests in the Conway's home to see Col. Conway creating extra duties for Juliana to make sure that they were entertained. It must have been quite a scene for our "country" ancestors with their provincial manners being fêted by this Charleston bred lady with her silver and mahogany.

Through all of this activity, Juliana managed to rear their three children. Amelia, the eldest, reached adulthood and married by the year 1800. John Baxter and Mary Baxter were well into their teens by this time and in the 1800 census for Kingston were enumerated along with one male and one female above the age of forty-five and several servants. After 1800, but before 1802, Juliana apparently died since only three children were included in Col. Conway's will dated April 1, 1802. Most certainly, had she been alive, she would have been a beneficiary of most of the estate as was Conway's second wife, Susannah Beaty Crowson, in his will of 1818. Was Juliana's death the motivating factor in her husband's 1802 will providing for their children?

It appears Juliana did well by her three surviving children as they lived well into adulthood; only Mary Baxter remained childless. Amelia married into the Porter family. She is listed in her father's will as a Porter, but it is not known whether she married John or Benjamin Porter. They, apparently, moved to Georgetown sometime later. A survey of historic houses of Georgetown, published in recent years lists a dwelling designated as the John Conway Porter house. In 1823 when General Conway



died, his death notices stated that he was residing in Georgetown. It is most likely that he was living with or near daughter Amelia and in his seventieth year then. Most of the Porters of our sister city were active in politics of the District and quite comfortable, owning several plantations. One family member, Anthony Toomer Porter, D.D., founded Porter Military Academy which survives today in Charleston as Porter-Gaud School and is considered one on South Carolina's foremost boys school.

Juliana's only son married Miss Rebecca Beaty about 1812. With this marriage were united what was then the region's two most prominent families with the Conways being connected to the seminal Beatys of Kingston. The Beaty family had been "present at the creation" of Kingston. They obtained a number of land grants dating from the 1730's. Though many of the original settlers deserted early Kingston as alluded to above, the Beatys remained to flourish in number and become counted as ancestors of most of the leading families of the region over the past two hundred and fifty years of our history.

Rebecca Beaty Conway was the daughter of John Beaty and Elizabeth Mary Prince. He, actually John Beaty III, was almost as active in public affairs as Robert Conway. Beaty also served in the Revolution and held several public offices as well as owning considerable land holdings. Mrs. John Beaty, ironically, provided another family connection with the Horrys who were of Huguenot descent, and though the Horry surname was never represented in this county that bears this name, Horry blood flows through the veins of hundreds of past and contemporary county residents via their relatives, the Beatys. This Horry-Beaty association produced another important family connection in the name of Margaret Mitchell of Gone with the Wind. Together, John Beaty and Elizabeth Mary Prince and their six children with numerous grandchildren became Horry County's prolific and pre-eminent family. (See The Beatys of Kingston by E. Stanley Barnhill.)

With the passing of John Baxter Conway and his wife, the Conway surname disappeared. They had produced three children, all daughters. The eldest, Juliana was named for the subject of this paper, married twice: first to Robert Wilson and second, William Anderson. Elizabeth Conway married Alfred Inman and Margaret Conway married Henry James Bailey. Several Bailey descendants presented the General's personal watch to the people of Conway in 1981. John Baxter, according to Horry County school records became a schoolmaster, but where he taught and for how long is not revealed. It is doubtful that he ever engaged in farming because in 1809, he sold 860 acres of land on the southeast side of the Waccamaw River to Anthony Pawley.

These prominent connections made by the marriages of the Conway children to the Beatys and Porters provide Juliana with a perpetual contribution to our city's and county's heritage and history. Juliana herself became the ancestress of hundreds of descendants, some living locally with others spread throughout South Carolina. Many became prominent in law, teaching, medicine and politics. Among them include the late Congressman L. Mendel Rivers, former Representative L. Mendel Rivers, Jr. and historian, Professor Charles Winston Joyner.

In retrospect, Juliana's life was relatively short, about forty-seven years, but nevertheless busy and fruitful as an early pioneer in Kingston. She apparently may not have lived to see her village become Conwayborough and the subsequent controversy regarding that name, but she, as the wife of the town and region's most prominent resident, was in a position to be of influence on our early history and most certainly was. She would be pleased, I am sure, that her contributions toward the rebirth of Kingston and establishment of Conway are recognized.



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## SARAH JANE BEATY NORMAN

(1791-1891)

by Harriet Stogner

Sarah Jane Beaty was born in Conwayborough, Horry County, South Carolina on February 26, 1791. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Mary Prince Beaty. She had four sisters and three brothers. She was the second child in the family.

The Beaty family lived in what was known as the old Dr. Norton lot (on 5th Avenue between Laurel and Elm Street). Later on, the first jail in Conway was built on this lot. Sarah Jane's father was the sheriff of the County and it was customary in those days for the sheriff to live in, or near, the jail so he and his family lived in an old-fashioned two story house.

Being from a prominent Horry family, her life must have been spent in happy surroundings and after a whirlwind courtship, at the age of twenty she married Joshua S. Norman from the Marion District, South Carolina. She bore him eight children, four of whom lived to maturity.

There is an interesting account of the meeting of Sarah Jane Beaty and Joshua Norman which she told to her great granddaughter, Mrs. Jeanne C. Miller of Melrose, Massachusetts, a daughter of Judge Travis Walsh and Mary Frances Congdon.

The story, in part, is:

September, 1809. On a beautiful autumn afternoon Jane Beaty, of Scotch-Irish descent, sat weaving clothes for the family and their servants. (Indeed, the servants were well clothed, although rumors had been spread around by the Abolitionists of cruel neglect.)

But who is this stranger, now approaching? She glanced up from her work and looking over the porch saw a tall young man smiling as he raised his hat. Hesitating for a moment, he asked, 'Is this the residence of Colonel William Alston?' Jane replied that it was, but that he was away on a hunting trip.

The young man told her that he had walked for miles and Jane kindly asked him to be seated and rest...She listened attentively as Joshua described his years roaming about, until he mentioned Conwayborough. 'Why,' she exclaimed, 'that is my home. My mother and maid come here with me every year while I visit the plantations and weave.'

Joshua spoke up quickly, stating that he was retracing his steps and would again stop in that village, also asking her if he might have a letter of introduction to her father.

Jane spoke almost disdainfully, saying, 'How can I introduce someone I do not know, not even his name?' But she informed him that if he returned by the river on a large raft or flat which goes to the village weekly, carrying freight and occasionally a passenger, 'Ask, as you land at the bridge for Petershots who will take you to my father's residence and you can introduce yourself, as you have here.'

Finally he decided to take the flat boat up the Waccamaw River with its cargo of turpentine barrels and groceries, he being the only passenger. All too soon young Norman discovered the bridge. He was allowed to leave the raft before the unloading began, and as he did a sprightly black boy stepped up and smiled. When asked if he knew the way to Colonel Beaty's home the boy replied, 'Surely do. That's where I live.' So they started the long walk through the hot sand. Presently



he asked questions of the boy. 'Who do you belong to, Pete?' 'Who, me? Why my mistress, of course, and she belongs to Colonel Beaty. Mys mistress says she going to give me to Miss Jane, when she gets married.' 'Well, now Pete,' Joshua continued, 'can you tell me when this will happen?' 'Lan sakes, boss, you can ask here when she comes home next week.'

The walk of half a mile was not over at the gate. He continued into a long driveway bordered with elm trees, ending at a very beautiful large house on the very banks of Kingston Lake and surrounded by large oak trees covered with the long gray moss almost reaching the ground.

Colonel Beaty greeted the stranger with dignified caution, grew interested in the young man and kindly asked him how long he would be in the village, to which Joshua replied, 'Well, sir, I would like to remain until your wife and charming daughter, whom I met in Georgetown, return. And with your privilege, I would like to meet her again.'

The Colonel immediately became hospitable and replied that his servants would take care of them until Mrs. Beaty and Jane arrived. It seemed to Joshua that he had reached his first good fortune in having this new acquaintance show such interest as well as some respect.

Their walk took them through cotton and corn fields, then to a garden of roses, gardenias and four o'clocks. After reaching an old brick church, a good distance from the estate, the two men retraced their steps. As they approached the house they saw Mrs. Beaty and Jane alighting from the family coach with the assistance of their faithful attendant.

As Jane met them, she called out to Joshua, 'So, you have introduced yourself to my father? I hope he will in turn tell us your name.' This was the beginning of the happiest days for the homeless and lonely young man. A beautiful love grew between them as they spent their time swimming and fishing in the lake. (1)

Aunt Jane, as she was affectionately called, ran the hotel in Conway. This hotel stood where Jerry Cox Company is now located between Main Street and Kingston Street. The hotel was no fine brick building, but a large two story old fashioned wooden building with long upper and lower porches and many comfortable rooms. It was furnished with beautiful furniture, carpets, fine paintings on the walls. Most of these furnishings were shipped over from England. This was in keeping with her genteel boarders who often came from the North to spend their winters here. It was a place for travelers from many distances and she was known far and wide.

Her place was a gathering place for the young people of the village and it is believed that many a happy marriage began with a shy flirtation in her parlor. She was very strict with the affairs of her hotel, however, because the doors were locked at midnight and no one was admitted after this hour, unless a necessity.

Jane Norman is credited with starting the first collection for building a Methodist church in Conwayborough, with a group of women meeting in her home in 1828. The bowl which she circulated among those ladies to collect money for a church fund passed to her great granddaughter, the late Mrs. Iola Buck Burroughs (Mrs. Frank A.). This bowl is in the church parlor of the First United Methodist Church. She gave a corner of her property for the building and the first church was completed in 1845.

Jane Norman also gave the land on which Kingston Presbyterian Church was built, in 1858.



Sarah Jane died on Spetember 12, 1891. The family wanted her buried in Georgetown County, so her mortal remains were placed in a handmade wooden casket and loaded on a mule wagon. A small cortege of family and friends went some forty-odd miles across dark rivers and sandy trails to the land of rice and indigo plantations. Upon arrival, burial was denied in the desired location. The reason is lost to history, but it must have been a valid one. The only alternative was for the procession to take the wearisome journey back to Conwayborough in the stifling heat of mid-September. Embalming was not practiced in Conway until 1922 so immediate burial was decided upon long before the mourners reached home. Around midnight they arrived at Kingston Cemetery (where the Presbyterian cemetery is now). Every able-bodied man assisted in digging the grave. Others held lighted lanterns and blazing lightwood torches that flickered through the pitch drakness.

Sarah Jane Norman's remains, from which life had departed a week earlier, were lowered into the earth. Today in the Churchyard one can see a unique urn which reads "GRANDMA". This marks the spot where this remarkable lady now rests. (2)

#### Footnotes

- (1) "Memoirs of Ellen Cooper Johnson," The Independent Republic Quarterly, Vol. XV, No. 2, pages 5 and 7.
- (2) "Aunt Norman's Funeral," by Annette E. Reesor, The Independent Republic Quarterly, Vol. X, No. 4, pages 19 and 20.

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HENRIETTA PAISLEY

(fl. 1836)

by The Historical Society Committee

The written records do not reveal the names of many black women of Horry County before the present century. In the land records, however, there is a deed made to Henrietta Paisley, a free colored woman, for lot number 35 in Conwayborough. As required by the law of the time she had to have a white guardian or trustee to act for her in buisness matters. The lot was in the block opposite the Museum on the corner of Main and 4th Avenue. There is no way to know what use was intended, but there were a number of small black businesses in the downtown area in the 19th century.

This is the only information available to us on Henrietta Paisley.

If anyone visiting this exhibit can furnish us with additional information please contact the Horry County Museum.

Note: These articles on the dolls are in the Horry County Museum near the exhibit. Mr Bill Keeling, curator of the Museum, kindly furnished these articles to the quarterly. In visiting the museum time might prevent the complete reading of the articles so they are reprinted here so that you can read them at your lesure. (The Editor)



## FRANCES NORTON NORMAN BUCK (MRS. HENRY BUCK)

(1817 - 1885)

by Eugenia Buck Cutts

Frances Norton Norman, third child of Sarah Jane Beaty and Joshua Norman, was born February 19, 1817 in Conwayborough. Little is known of her childhood, though much has been written about her mother, "Aunt Jane Norman," whose home was a well known boarding establishment where the friendships of many young people budded into romance and marriage. It is very likely that young Henry Buck, from Maine, met her there, and they were married in 1838. They lived at Upper Mill Plantation, on the banks of the Waccamaw River, just above the location of the town of Bucksville, which came into being after the Middle Mill was established there.

She is best described in an article on Henry Buck in Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas of the Nineteen Century, which states: "She was a woman of great worth. The needy poor never applied to her bounteous purse and tender heart in vain. Her carriage was found at the door of the destitute and sick at all times of the day and night, and the deathbed of many poor wretches was sweetened by her godly, loving presence, and their last moments comforted by her touching faith in the power of her Master to redeem. A mother to the community in which she lived, she was long known by the sweet title of 'Aunt' Fanny, and her death was sincerely mourned by all."

In the obituary of Lucinda Buck Gilbert, who died in 1892, the following reference was made to Fannie Norman Buck: "Her mother was eminent for goodness of heart, a King's daughter truly. In the midst of wealth and abounding prosperity, she seemed happiest in doing good, known and beloved by everyone who knew her. She labored to help the souls and bodies of her neighbors."

From the obituary of her youngest daughter Alice Buck Springs, who died in 1890, the following description is given of Fanny Buck: "Followed in the footsteps of her mother, freely giving time and means, interest and efforts to build a church and promote the spiritual welfare of her neighbors." "A woman of remarkable character, she was extensively known and beloved as a ministering angel. She was the mother of seven children, named respectively: Orilla, wife of H.H. Wright; Lucinda, wife of Capt. Cephas Gilbert; Henry L., the successor to his father's business at Bucksville; Fannie, wife of Rev. J.J. Anderson, a Presbyterian clergyman, and at present a professor in a college at Holland, Michigan; George O., who was a student at the Citadel when the students were ordered on duty at Johns Island during the late war (he died on duty, of pneumonia, January 23, 1865, aged 18 years); Holmes who resided at Bucksport, Maine, where he married, lived, and died; and Alice, who married Capt. A.A. Springs. The mother of these children went to rest on the first of October, 1885, that day being the fifteenth anniversary of the death of her devoted husband." Both these accounts come from Richards' Buck Genealogy.

Descendants of Fanny N. Buck living in Horry County include: Henry Buck Burroughs, son of Iola Buck Burroughs, and his son Henry Buck Burroughs, Jr., his two children; Mrs. Virginia Burroughs Marshall, daughter of Iola B. Burroughs and her children George Marshall, Virginia Marshall Biddle and three children, Margaret Marshall Holmes and two daughters; Eugenia Buck Cutts, daughter of Henry Lee Buck, Jr. and her son Henry Buck Cutts and two daughters, and William Edward Cutts and two daughters, Henry Lee Buck, IV, son and daughter, Mrs. Dot Buck Hook and daughter and Mrs. Virginia Buck Schade and son. Grandchildren of Alice Buck Springs are Louise Springs Crews and children; Dr. Holmes Buck Springs, Jr., and children; children of Alice Springs Donevant; and Albert Adams Springs III and children.



## MARY ELIZABETH BROOKMAN BEATY

(1824 - 1901)

by Mrs. Elsie Cushman Warwick and others

Mary Elizabeth Brookman Beaty was born in Bucksport, Maine April 5, 1824. She was one of nine children of Henry Brookman, a rigger, and his wife, Elizabeth Bowels. In the 1840's she came to Bucksport, South Carolina as a "Yankee school-marm", the governess to the children of Mr. Buck, a shipbuilder from Main. Here she met and married, in 1851, Thomas Wilson Beaty whose family were pioneer residents of Horry County. In her long lifetime (she died in November, 1901), she became one of the most respected and influential women in the county. The home life at the Beatys was quite proper. A reminiscence from her great-niece, Freddie Cushman Charlotte, in 1967: "When the judge would come to hold court in Conway, he always stayed with the Beatys. This meant big meals and I can close my eyes and be sitting on the steps behind the dining room with Moll, the cook, and taste the sweetness of the cold cabbage. Everything at the Beatys was just so, and as children, the Cushman brood would much prefer being out in the country with the Gillespies to being in town with Aunt Mary and having to dress up in stockings and gloves to go to church, but this was expected and done." The kitchen was out behind the dining room with a latticed breezeway between.

The big front yard of the Beaty house, which is now covered with commercial buildings, was the scene in bygone days of many picnics and May Day festivals.

There is a popular and well known story around Conway that when the Wade Hampton oak was threatened with destruction in order to widen the street to make way for the railroad, Mrs. Beaty stood in front of it with shotgun in hand and threatened dire consequences to the first man to use an ax or saw on the tree.

Whether the story is fact or fiction one can't be sure. Suffice it to say that the beautiful oak still stands in front of the museum on the corner of Fifth and Main and the railroad took another route through Conway.

Mary and Thomas had five children and their home was what is now known at the Beaty-Spivey house on Kingston Lake. They lost all five children tragically. Two of the girls drowned in the lake behind their home, two girls died young of diphtheria, and the youngest child and only son, Brookie, is the subject of what has become a Conway ghost story. I heard this story as a child and still hear it -- that Aunt Mary was sitting in the parlor with a sick Brookie upstairs when she heard beautiful music. Angels, who were her deceased daughters, appeared. A discordant note was struck and she asked the meaning. The girls replied that they had come for their brother. Mary went to the child's room and found that he had died. Mrs. Beaty repeated her experience often to the people of Conway and her story was accepted as true, since she was such an intelligent, well-informed and highly respected lady in the town. All five children are buried in the Kingston Presbyterian churchyard in the section known as the "Beaty Burying Ground". Over the graves of the two girls who drowned is a marble carving, encased in glass, attributed to the renowned sculptor, Hiram Powers.

Thomas Beaty fought in the Civil War and left his wife, who was an energetic woman of great ability and high intelligence, to supervise his business interests which at that time included an extensive mercantile and naval stores business and the running of a local newspaper. All of this she handled with great competence and skill.

Mary Beaty died in 1901. As a young man, Mr. C.P. Quattlebaum lived in her home before he married. His daughter, Marjorie Quattlebaum Langston, wrote in the April, 1967 Independent Republic Quarterly an account of this as he told it to her.



## ADELINE COOPER BURROUGHS

(1846 - 1919)

by Sarah Sherwood McMillan

Adeline Cooper Burroughs was a fifth generation descendant of early pioneer stock in Carolina. Her paternal and maternal ancestors had been in America prior to 1730. Of these early Carolina pioneers we know little concerning their professions, except that they were Indian traders, preachers, planters, and landowners. Grants of land have been recorded in their names in the areas to which they immigrated.

Adeline Cooper Burroughs' parents, Timothy and Mary Harriet Beaty Cooper, lived on a site on the Dog Bluff Road near Conwayborough, South Carolina. "They were strict members of the Methodist Church in Conwayborough, and their home was known as a stopping place for traveling ministers when passing from Marion to the sea, on the other side of the Waccamaw River, which was called All Saints Parish." (1) Their home was described as a pleasant one and that Timothy Cooper was a good Christian and a highly esteemed citizen. Adeline Cooper was the eighth of their nine children.

Adeline Cooper received the maximum education offered in Conwayborough at the time, attending schools monthly or yearly in private homes as schooling became available to her. Then, when Mr. James Mahoney organized the old Academy in 1854 she became a regular student there "from the first to the last day that it ran." (2) This saw her through the tenth grade.

Dr. D.J. McMillan, the new Methodist minister in Conwayborough, was an agent for the Spartanburg Female Academy. Through his recommendation, Adeline Cooper and her older sister Ellen and three other young ladies from the area were driven by buggy on a cold February morning (circa 1863) from their homes to Marion, South Carolina. This was an all-day trip. They spent the night in a hotel there and were taken by train the next day to Columbia, again chaperoned by the Rev. McMillan. Only one young lady in the group had ever seen a train before. After an overnight in a hotel in Columbia, they were put into the hands of Professor Blake of the Spartanburg Female Academy, who, after bidding Reverend McMillan goodbye, accompanied them to the school where the young ladies passed their entrance exams and were admitted to the Junior Class.

Adeline Cooper showed determination and ambition from her earliest days and it is evident in her preparation for undertaking an education beyond the tenth grade. She used all of her skills in this effort. It was during war times and there were few material things available. She and her sister Ellen wove the fabric and made their own dresses; they constructed hats from braided palmetto fronds and they borrowed the greatest part of their school money from a brother-in-law, with the promise of paying it back in full from the school teaching that they would be qualified to do when their training was completed. This whole program they carried out. Adeline Cooper taught in Cool Springs, Homewood and near Conwayborough before she cleared her debt.

By this time Franklin Gorham Burroughs had returned to Conwayborough following his years in the Confederate Army. He and Adeline Cooper met then and were married on November 15, 1866. She wore a costume of grey poplin with wide hoops in the skirt and a little grey hat trimmed with pink flowers. He was thirty-two years old and she was eighteen.

F.G. Burroughs had bought the four acres of Snow Hill property on Kingston Lake along with other adjoining lands on September 18, 1867. There was a house standing on the four acres which had been built by Mr. Lam Barnhill and they moved into it within the next two years from their first home on the corner of Ninth Avenue and Elm Street (about where the old Thad Elliott house now stands). Adeline Cooper Burroughs became known as "Miss Addie" and was referred to by that name for the remainder of her life.



After living in the Lam Barnhill house for a number of years Miss Addie and F.G. Burroughs had the house removed to another location and had a new house built on the Snow Hill site. This was in 1881 in time for the birth of their eighth child, Arthur Manigault Burroughs, born August 7, 1881. "The Snow Hill house was one of the most modern homes in Conway and in the county at this time. It was a large three story house painted white, with upper and lower porches called 'piazzas' all across the front." (3) "In the rear overlooking Kingston Lake were the flower gardens. The focal point was a white latticed summer-house with brick floor and with radiating walks leading to a formal garden. The garden was landscaped by Mr. Taylor from North Carolina and was lovely." (4) Both of my grandparents were interested in plants but Miss Addie's flower garden was one of her joys.

Miss Addie was a leader in the Conway community in a quiet, dignified manner, principally as a wife and mother whose foremost concerns were the smooth operation of her household and the welfare of those around her. She had the natural gift of intelligence. She was devoted to her husband and must have been determined to hold up her end of the bargain in making their life together a success. My mother said that the running of the Snow Hill household was given over completely into Miss Addie's jurisdiction and that her word was the law. There were big decisions concerning the yearly requirements of a place the size of the Snow Hill establishment.

"Our home was constantly full of company. I don't know how my mother ever managed, for there was never a meal or a night that she knew how many guests we would have. Papa's business friends and commission merchants from the North and the outlying communities were always there, and they brought their families. Luckily we had many good servants. These men from New York and Philadelphia were good to our family too. Their wives did the buying for the nicer clothes and furnishings that we had. I remember Sister Effie having such a wonderful trip to New York to visit in their Homes." (5)

Aside from the daily routine at Snow Hill there were the yearly events: hog killing in the cold winter weather with its sausage and liver-pudding making; rendering lard and soap; preparing hams and side meat for the smokehouse; the yearly trip to the ocean, Singleton's Swash being the selected place for the ten day or two weeks campout to which everyone in the Conway area was invited. "Our trips to Singleton's Swash, a few miles above Myrtle Beach, were quite an institution. The whole town would go, and all the food, except sea-food, was taken with us. We would leave Conway by steamboat and go to Grahamville where Papa had a branch store. Here the turpentine wagons were waiting to drive us to the shore." (6) The camping facilities were meager, but satisfying for those lucky enough to have made the trip. There was a single one-roomed house located on top of a dune. The approximately 16 x 20 foot room was where the women and babies slept on pallets on the floor. The men and boys slept in and under wagons outside, or in nearby makeshift shelters all covered by mosquito nets. The camping trip offered a completely different way of life with full days of swimming and fishing. F.G. Burroughs planned this trip and furnished the location, but Miss Addie carried it out.

Another yearly event was the big barbecue cookout for the town. It was held on land adjoining the Snow Hill property where Franklin G. Burroughs, their grandson, now has his home on the corner of Lakeside Drive opposite Kingston Lake. In describing life at Snow Hill, Bess B. Sherwood throws a light on Miss Addie's use of discipline and her sense of order. "Things always seemed to move along smoothly, and if ever there were disagreements among us children, if we could not settle them ourselves they were settled in a wise way. If Miss Addie felt that the question needed a second opinion she would say, 'I will talk to your father about that,' and so far as we were concerned, that was the end, for those discussions were always private. I do not remember many restrictions. There were certain things that were required. Toothbrushing was almost a ritual. We were not allowed to dawdle over things. We appeared at



meals on time with clean faces and hands. You dressed when you got up in the morning. I can say that I never saw my mother or sisters in dressing gowns in the morning. Those things were used in the afternoon when you rested." (7)

Miss Addie had an even disposition and carried out her duties with a serenity that made the running of such a household seem easy and natural. She was fourteen years younger than her husband and she treated him with great respect. Mrs. Effie Egerton said, "I never heard Mama call Papa anything but Mr. Burroughs or Your Papa. Aunt Ellen called him Frank. Mama never lost her dignity." (8)

Because of the prevalence of chills and fever, the family did not always spend the summers at Snow Hill. A few places were tried, but when F.G. Burroughs heard some of his friends in Charleston talking about Hendersonville in North Carolina, in the mountains, the search was over. My mother describes the complexities of reaching the mountains from Conway; and, although I am sure that the family was accompanied by Franklin G. Burroughs on the first trip, it was Miss Addie who conducted the Conway family and aunts to Hendersonville afterwards. "We would go to Georgetown and on to Charleston by boat, then take the train to Hendersonville, which was the end of the line. In later years we would go to Georgetown then board the Atlantic Coast Line at Lanes, or we would drive to Fair Bluff and catch the train there through Florence. We always took huge hampers of food, and the 'silver Addie Cup' for drinking water." (9) The first summer in the mountains the family boarded; but, finding the area so delightful, a house was bought near Hendersonville. Franklin G. Burroughs would come and go, but the family stayed there through the summer seasons. The oldest daughter was married in that summer place in October, 1893.

There were eleven children born to my grandparents. Eight survived to reach adulthood and maturity. Grandfather felt it very important that girls receive a college education, even more so than boys. He expressed himself on this subject giving as his reasons the fact that the woman was the one to affect the next generation by example and training. Women should be educated so that the atmosphere of the home could stimulate growth in mental and cultural pursuits. He made it known that he wished all of his daughters to have a college education. Miss Addie carried out her husband's wishes. Five of her eight children were younger than twenty-one years of age when Franklin G. Burroughs died as a result of pneumonia on February 25, 1897. He was almost sixty-four years old. Miss Addie was forty-nine. All of the children, boys as well as girls, had the advantage of higher education, four of them after their father died.

The following is quoted from a letter that Miss Addie wrote to her daughter Lella, who was a student at Greensboro Female Academy in 1896. This was during the time that plumbing was being installed at Snow Hill. Miss Addie described the progress of work in an enthusiastic account never mentioning the inconvenience and upheaval inside the house. "Everybody is busy as it is Spring, and everything to be looked after, and to prepare for the District Conference too. Dr. Stokes sent around yesterday to know how many of the preachers I would take, and I told Thomas to tell him that I would take six or eight, but we are to have some other company too." (10) This little excerpt shows something of her self-confidence in management.

It was during the final years of her life, after F.G. Burroughs' death, that the true qualities of my grandmother became obvious. The six younger children were unmarried. The oldest son Frank was twenty-five years old at this time and was captain of one of the Burroughs and Collins Company steamboats. He had been married a year. Frank took over the Burroughs family interests in the Burroughs and Collins Company, but Miss Addie showed her business acumen in the conduct of the family business which still involved the running of a large farm. There was also a grist mill, and a cotton gin with its wharf adjacent, on the banks of Kingston Lake just below the Snow Hill house. There was good help and a trustworthy, well trained overseer for all of this, but Miss



Addie showed a knowledge and understanding of it all.

The F.G, Burroughs family burial ground was on property nearby. Miss Addie kept the part being used by the family and gave the remainder of the acreage to the town of Conway. It was called "Lakeside Cemetery" and was designated to be used by others of the community.

In May of 1900 after the "Conway and Seashore Railroad" initiated service to the public traveling to the beach from Conway, there was a need for a name for the seashore terminus which was referred to as "New Town". A contest was held and Addie Burroughs' entry, "Myrtle Beach," was the name chosen. She had remembered the beautiful and luxuriant wax myrtle bushes that surrounded the little campsite at Singleton's Swash when the family and friends had made the yearly pilgrimages to the seashore, and the name seemed appropriate to her. The wax myrtles grew on the sand dunes all along the coast, so Myrtle Beach it became.

In 1916 in Conway Miss Addie had Kingston Lake dredged in order to deepen it. The spoil was put into the adjoining swamp. The dredging was necessary for the safety and use of the steamboats and flatboats that loaded cotton and other produce for shipment at the wharf there and unloaded supplies from the outside world. She wrote to her daughter Effie to tell her of the dredging and gave the cost of the work as \$540.00.

In December of 1918 in a letter to her daughter Effie, Miss Addie states; "This will be the last of the Snow Hill farm for me as I told the boys to take it free of rent and keep it up. I shall live with Bess." (11) In 1918 another letter to her daughter Effie describes the local festivities celebrating the end of World War I, as told to her by my father and other family members. Her interest in things around her and also world events continued. It was in July 1919 when she was visiting Effie Burroughs Egerton in Hendersonville that she died peacefully in her sleep. She had suffered with asthma for years, but had never let it stop her activities. She was brought back to Snow Hill for burial in Lakeside Cemetery. She was almost seventy-one years old.

Miss Addie had lived a full and active life and had filled a place of prominence in her community. Her unassuming manner and dependability endeared her to those who knew her, and her children loved and admired her. They all proved to be good, productive, law abiding citizens who contributed in positive ways to the betterment of their community. They showed the qualities of men and women who had been brought up properly.

#### Genealogical Background of Adeline Cooper Burroughs

Beginning with first entry into America, and obtained from The Beatys of Kingston, a book written by Edward Stanley Barnhill, published 1958.

Adeline Cooper Burroughs' PATERNAL ANCESTORS in this country had the French names of Boisselier and Chiner (surnames). They were French Huguenots who arrived in what is now Berkeley County, St. Philip's Parish, circa 1704. The Boisselier name underwent many changes in becoming Anglicized. When it finally took the English form it became Cooper. The name Chiner was not as changed by being Anglicized, just the slight spelling difference, Chinner or Chinnners.

The first Chinner in this country was Thomas Chinner, who received a land grant in June, 1697 in Berkeley County. He was an Indian trader. He had two sons, one of whom was Captain Isaac Chinnners who removed to Craven County with a grant of land in September, 1736. He was a captain in Little Pee Dee Company in the Craven County Regiment that was commanded by Col. George Pawley. This was in 1757. He died circa 1766. Isaac Chinnners' daughter (Sarah or Rebecca) married John Cooper, b. 1730.



The first Cooper in Craven County, Carolina (later to be Georgetown and Horry Districts of South Carolina) was John Cooper, b. circa 1730. He received a grant of land there in 1757. This is the John Cooper who married Sarah or Rebecca Chinnners. They had at least three children. Their oldest son was named Ezekiel Cooper, b. 1761, d. 1828. Ezekiel Cooper was a merchant, Methodist minister and Revolutionary War patriot who helped the cause of the Colonies with produce, money and supplies. Ezekiel Cooper married Sarah Martha Magby, d. 1839. Ezekiel Cooper and Sarah Martha Magby Cooper had five children; their second son, Timothy Cooper, b. 1803, married Mary Harriet Beaty, b. 1807. These were the parents of Adeline Cooper Burroughs.

Adeline Cooper Burroughs' MATERNAL ANCESTORS in this country were of Scotch-Irish origin. The first of these ancestors was John Beatye from Belfast, Ireland who arrived in Berkeley County, Carolina, circa 1723. He was an Indian trader. He was the son of Arthur Beatye of Killishandra, County Cavan, Ireland. This John Beatye had married in Ireland and had at least one son before coming to America. The son was James Beatye, b. circa 1710, who later followed his father to Carolina from northern Ireland, and was also an Indian trader.

No record of James Beatye's wife's name is recorded but they had at least one son, John Beaty II, b. circa 1735 in Carolina and died in 1790. This John Beaty II furnished material aid during the Revolutionary War (produce, cattle and money). His first wife was Susanna Mansfield, who was the mother of his three children. His second wife was childless.

Susanna Mansfield was the granddaughter of the "Reverend John LaPierre, the Huguenot who was ordained a minister of the Anglican or Church of England" (12) and who came to America "Recommended to the Governor of South Carolina to preach in a parish called St. Denis in the French Colony to serve until the death of the old Settlers who did not understand the English tongue." (13) This quotation was signed October 9, 1733 in New Brunswick in Cape Fear. Reverend John LaPierre's wife was named Susanna; their daughter, Jeanne LaPierre, married Andrew Mansfield, and the first of their

children was Susanna Mansfield, b. prior to 1743 and married John Beaty II.

John Beaty II and Susanna Mansfield Beaty has three children and their first son John Beaty III, b. 1762, d. 1837 married Elizabeth Mary Prince, b. 1763.

Elizabeth Mary Prince, b. 1763 whose ancestors had been in St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish Register in 1713 (Wilmington Coastal area of North Carolina) was the Granddaughter of Joseph Prince, the Elder, a French Huguenot and his wife Elizabeth Mary Horry (Lewis) Prince. Joseph Prince, the Elder, is listed in "Original Grants 1674-1773" as receiving grants of land in Craven County in 1735 and also in 1754. He was a ships captain, referred to as Master of Ships, mentioned in February, 1734 in "Journal of the Commons House of Assembly" and also in "South Carolina Gazette" in 1734, 1735 and 1736 telling of exits and entries into the port of Charles Town in a vessel "Peter and Mary". The "Gazette" also mentions his entries to and from Boston.

This Joseph Prince, the Elder, and his wife Elizabeth Mary Horry (Lewis) Prince were the parents of Nicholas Prince, the Elder. Nicholas Prince, the Elder, married ..... Lewis, daughter of Solomon Lewis of Old Town Creek in Bath County, North Carolina. Nicholas Prince and ..... Lewis Prince had at least two children, the first of whom was Elizabeth Mary Prince, b. circa 1763. Elizabeth Mary Prince married John Beaty III, b. 1762. (Note. Having two of the wives of the Prince family with the same surname of Lewis is confusing, but Elizabeth Mary Horry (Lewis) Prince, wife of Joseph Prince, the Elder, was only a Lewis by a former marriage. Her first husband was Charles Lewis, who was a ships captain and a planter, who died circa 1730. Then, as before mentioned, the wife of Nicholas Prince, the Elder, ..... Lewis, was the daughter of Solomon Lewis of Old Town Creek, Bath County, North Carolina.)



John Beaty III and Elizabeth Mary Prince Beaty were the parents of eight children. Mary Harriet Beaty, b. 1807 was their eighth child.

It was this Mary Harriet Beaty, b. 1807 who married Timothy Cooper. They were the parents of Adeline Cooper Burroughs.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Children of Franklin Gorham and Adeline Cooper Burroughs

1. Effie Tolar Burroughs (Mrs. James Lafayette Egerton), born November 11, 1867, died March 25, 1955.
2. George Burroughs, born January 24, 1869, died February 12, 1869.
3. Beulah Burroughs, born February 7, 1870, died November 14, 1871.
4. Franklin Augustus Burroughs, born April 16, 1872, died October 12, 1947. (Married Iola Buck.)
5. Ruth Adeline Burroughs, born September 2, 1875, died July 29, 1902.
6. Ella Edith Burroughs (Mrs. Henry L. Buck), born September 23, 1877, died September 12, 1899.
7. Claudia Burroughs, born January 28, 1880, died February 12, 1880.
8. Arthur Manigault Burroughs, born August 7, 1881, died August 14, 1912. (Married Frances Green Coles.)
9. Sarah Best Burroughs (Mrs. Edwin James Sherwood), born March 3, 1884, died December 29, 1964.
10. Donald McNeill Burroughs, born April 7, 1887, died August 23, 1969. (Married Georgia McCall Rogers.)
11. Lucille Norton Burroughs (Mrs. Samuel Gillespie Godfrey), born September 21, 1891, died December 31, 1974.

#### Footnotes

- (1) Ellen Cooper Johnson's Memoirs. (Ellen Cooper was a sister of Adeline.)
- (2) Ibid.
- (3) Quoted from conversations with Donald McNeill Burroughs, youngest son of Addie and F. G. Burroughs. (Recorded by Adalyn Sherwood Kearns.)
- (4) Sarah Best Burroughs ("Bess"), ninth child of Adeline Cooper and F.G. Burroughs. She was Mrs. Edwin James Sherwood, my mother.
- (5) Donald McNeill Burroughs, youngest son of Addie Cooper and F.G. Burroughs.
- (6) Ibid.
- (7) Sarah Best Burroughs Sherwood ("Bess".)
- (8) Effie Tolar Burroughs Egerton (Miss Effie), sister.
- (9) Sarah Best Burroughs Sherwood ("Bess".)
- (10) Adeline Cooper Burroughs to Ella Edith Burroughs ("Lella"), sixth child of Adeline Cooper and Franklin G. Burroughs. Later the wife of H.L. Buck.
- (11) Adeline Cooper Burroughs.
- (12) Edward Stanley Barnhill, The Beatys of Kingston, p. 7.
- (13) Ibid., p. 17.



## THE DURANTS OF HORRY - Family of An Era by

Durward Thomas DuRant

### Introduction

In the year 1709 a French Huguenot named Henry Durant married Ann Wallbanch, who was the daughter of a Charleston tailor and Berkeley County planter, John Wallbanch and his wife, Ann. The nationality of the Wallbanchs is a matter of conjecture. A Wallbanch was an indentured servant to Virginia in 1701, and another was sent to Maryland as an Anglican minister in 1699. (The DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY for England does not list a Wallbanch family. Whether the name is of German, Swiss, or Flemish origin is unknown.)

The Durants in France were very early Protestant. A Charles and Michael "Durrant", of "the kingdom of France", were made denizens, (persons of foreign origin with legal right to hold property and transact business in England), as early as 1544, or, just ten years after the conversion of John Calvin to Protestantism! (This was during the reign of the English king, Henry VIII.)

In the ancient French language of Langue d'Oc, formerly spoken in south central France, "durant" meant "of the river". Many members of the Durant family became Protestant leaders in France and as a consequence were forced to flee to various other countries, primarily England, Holland, Switzerland and Germany. As a matter of fact, so many Durants went to England so early that many erstwhile historians mistakenly thought the name to be English.

Henry and Ann Wallbanch Durant registered the baptism of a daughter in the Parrish of St. Thomas and St. Denis in Berkeley County near Charleston in 1712. Two other daughters were born before their first surviving son, John, was christened in 1721. This son was followed by Henry in 1724 and George in 1730.

Henry Durant, as did so many South Carolina Huguenots, became mobile. By the year 1735 he had become involved in land dealings in Craven County, just north of the Santee River. On May 13, 1735, a land grant was registered for 460 acres on the Black River, (near modern day Kingstree). A land grant for 250 acres was registered (tardily) on March 2, 1736. He subsequently purchased 600 acres from James Robert, grandson of the reverend Pierre Robert and first minister at St. James Santee, combined it with his 250 acres and sold the 850 acre plot to Joseph Bugnion, the ex-Swiss French Anglican minister.

Henry Durant was a juror in the parrish of St. Thomas and St. Denis, in 1720 and again in 1731. The latter year he is also listed as a juror in Colleton County. By 1737 he was still a juror in St. Thomas and St. Denis, but in 1744 he was a juror in Prince Georges Parrish.

In 1739 Henry Durant mortgaged land with Paul Trapier and William Romsey, in Prince Geoges Parrish. This, along with the jury listing in



1744, would serve to identify him with a permanent residence in the Georgetown area sometime between 1737 and 1740.

No further reference to Henry Durant, the original, has been uncovered, since the one in 1744.

#### THE DURANTS ON THE MOVE

Henry Durant II, son of Henry and Ann, was christened in the Anglican parrish of St. Thomas and St. Denis, on December 26, 1724. (He was only the second Henry of record in South Carolina, but so many followed that it is easy to become confused as to which Henry one refers.)

This first Henry of Horry was in the vicinity of Kingston (now Conway) by 1785, for in that year, on March 13, the well-known Methodist bishop, Francis Asbury, visited his home, "...6 or 7 miles beyond Kingston". Asbury writes that he heard "...Mr. Durant was a Methodist."

The earliest reference known to this Henry Durant, after that of his birth in 1724, was in 1757. On February 18 Henry and Rebekah, his wife and Mary Warnock sold their one-third interest in three tracts of land in Craven County. One tract was 500 acres on Waccamaw Neck, a second of 500 acres on Waccamaw Neck, and the third 124 acres on an island between the Waccamaw and the Pedee Rivers. The next reference, May 6, 1763, is in the will of Jonathan Russ, a mention of land which bordered that plantation which was sold by "Mr. Durant with Mary Warnock", on the Wando River, St. Thomas Parrish.

Based on the reference to the sale of these four tracts with Mary Warnock, spinster, and Henry's wife, Rebekah, one could assume that Henry had married a Rebekah Warnock. There is also a sound basis for assuming they were selling his wife's inheritances with her sister or other relative because they were either moving on to another area or had, which is more likely, already done so.

In 1757, the same year the second Henry was selling land with Mary Warnock, the third son, George Durant, purchased 1100 acres in Craven County, from Judith Peyre. Thus, the sons of the first Henry Durant were on the move, on to their individual plantations.

As mentioned previously, the last reference to Henry Durant, the first, was as a juror in 1744. It is quite likely he died shortly thereafter as on January 31 and February 1, 1747, there is recorded a transaction wherein his oldest son, John, sold to James Summers 180 acres in Prince George, Winyah. (As John Durant did not marry until ca. 1753, in Williamsburg County, it is likely he was selling land belonging to his deceased father).

With the subsequent assumption of the Black River tract near Kingstree by the oldest son, John, Henry Durant's three sons were then established in three different modern counties north of the Santee; John, in Williamsburg; Henry, in Horry; and George, in Georgetown.



Four years after his sale of land with Mary Warnock, the second Henry Durant witnessed on 1 and 2 September, 1761, the sale of land by Josias and Ann Allston, to William Allston, Jr., the brother of Josias, 752 acres on Long Bay, Craven County. Durant proved this transaction on October 20, 1763. This probably indicates he was still living in the vicinity of Georgetown, perhaps on his portion of his father's land.

If this be the case, he must have made the move from the Georgetown area after 1763 and some time before 1785, when Francis Asbury made his visit to his home north of Kingstown.

Actually, 1785 is a very early date for naming residents of present day Horry County in the vicinity of Conway. Research has turned up very few names in that area prior to that date. Therefore, Henry Durant was undoubtedly one of the very first settlers in the area.

In 1788 this second Henry Durant is listed as a juror for Prince George's parrish. In 1792 he has a land grant registered for 230 acres on the Waccamaw River. In 1796, one for 200 acres on the northwest side of the Waccamaw; in 1797, one for 200 acres on Kingston Lake Swamp. In 1798, a grant for 295 acres northeast of the Pedee River, for "the heirs of Henry Durant".

Based on these land grants, some of which refer to Henry Durant, SENIOR, one can safely assume that before 1798, the second Henry Durant, born in 1724, was deceased.

This Henry Durant is known to have had four sons and at least one daughter. This is verified by the fact that in their wills and other documents, they refer to their brothers and the children of their brothers, by name.

The oldest known surviving child was Thomas, who, from various documents, it would seem was born about 1753, and based on other data cited, was probably born in All Saints Parrish near Georgetown. He was a Revolutionary War patriot, who was in several engagements, most notably with Colonel Marion at Parkersburg. The fact that he was at Parkersburg is of interest because Marion reputedly hand picked 200 men to go with him there, a point which was a considerable distance from Marion's normal place of operations along the Santee and the Pedee. (Unlike his first cousin, Henry of the old Sumter District, who was the son of Thomas' uncle, John, no historical marker exists to commemorate his services in the war. A marker for Henry Durant can be seen today five miles west of Lynchburg on Hiway 341.)

The births of the three other Durant sons are more precisely pin-pointed. Henry, the third in three generations, was born in 1772, about nineteen years after the birth of Thomas. The third, John, was born in 1774, and the fourth, Bethel, in 1779. (The latter two dates can still be seen on the tombstones in the Durant cemetery near Hickory Grove.)



(At least one daughter was apparently born during this period, as one married a Hemingway and left heirs. It is also fairly certain there was another daughter, Mary Elizabeth who probably married John Readmon, as both grave stones exist today in the Durant cemetery.)

Not too much is known about the life of Thomas Durant except that he was early a lay Methodist minister. Census figures list him in All Saints Parrish in 1790. He is known to have married a couple in Socaster (Sockustee in old documents) in 1813 and another couple, place not specified, in 1825. He was on the jury lists for Prince Georges Parrish for the years 1788-89. A land grant for two-hundred acres was registered May 6, 1786.

Thomas Durant was the father of three sons. Thomas Durant, Jr., married Mary Aken Smith, daughter of Thomas Aken Smith, reputededly a descendant of the famous Landgrave Thomas Smith. (Mary Aken Smith's family was from the parrish of St. Thomas and St. Denis, as were the Durants.)

Thomas Durant, Jr. left South Carolina before 1829, and settled near Wilmington, NC. He was dead by 1830. His son, Thomas Aken Durant, became a well-known citizen in that area, and was offered the military governorship of Louisiana after the Civil War, a post he declined. His descendants still live in the area.

Samuel Durant, another son of Thomas, Sr., married Mariah Miller, (Mounier, in French, meaning "miller"). The Mounier family was also of St. Thomas and St. Denis. Samuel died in 1811, and his widow subsequently married Thomas King, Jr.

A third son, David, was the father of several sons, but by 1740 he was dead and his widow, Mary Ann, removed to Georgetown County. The oldest of his sons, Francis B. Durant, married into the Coachman family. Another son, the Reverend Daniel Durant, became a well-known Methodist minister who eventually settled near Florence, and his descendants can be found in the vicinity today.

Thus, by 1850, there were no male descendants of Thomas Durant living in Horry County. (A daughter, Elizabeth Durant married Joseph Durant, a second cousin, and their descendants do inhabit Horry County today.)

Thomas Durant is known to have five surviving daughters. In addition to Elizabeth, referred to previously, he referred to daughters Sarah Durant; Frances Durant; Margaret Gause Durant; Rebekah Watts. (Watts is believed to have been a part of her given name, and not a married one.)

Frances Durant married and became Frances Graham. Sarah is still Sarah Durant in the 1850 Federal Census of Horry County. What course Margaret and Rebekah may have followed does not seem to have been recorded.

The second son of Henry Durant II was also named Henry. He was the best known and the most aggressive of the sons, for he held just about every office there was in Horry County after 1800. He ran both ferries



in the area, the one over the Waccamaw and the other over Kingston Lake Swamp. He was the first postmaster, the third postmaster, a state legislator twice and a state senator twice, 1820-24 and 1834-37, (he died in office June 6, 1837). During this latter term his nephew, John Wesley Durant, son of younger brother, Bethel I, served Horry as a State Representative. He was also judge of the Court of the Ordinary, judge of the Court of the Quorum, served on the various commissions, including the Commission on Lots and Commission of Public Buildings. He was in business, as Durant and Daniel, and was designated to provide a jail for the county, among other things.

He was called "Captain Durant", but no one seems to know why, unless he was a militia captain. In any event, he was so referred to as a very young man in the book, EARLY HISTORY OF METHODISM IN SOUTH CAROLINA, and was converted by the Reverend Jenkins during a visit there. (This could be subject to dispute, as Henry's family was already Methodist.)

The Senate records state he was known as Captain Durant, as does Mills famous map of the Conwayborough area.

When he died, he left his extensive property in trust for, as he put it, "one William W. Durant", who was his son although he never called him so in his will!

It was this Henry Durant will which was to bring about the notorious "Durant land case" involving much of the land on which the city of Conway is now located, early in the 1900s.

Henry Durant was buried in the old Trinity Methodist Churchyard in Charleston, but even before his death his son, William Wallace Durant, was in partnership with Samuel N. Stephenson, both of whom became prominent residents of Marion. They were both instrumental in founding and funding the First Methodist Church of Marion, and he is buried just behind the church and his stone and family plot is there today.

So far as is known, Henry Durant III did not have any surviving daughters.

Although Colonel William Wallace Durant became a very wealthy man, (the 1850 Census of Marion County lists personal property and land of \$115,000.00), he left Horry County for Marion County and sold his holdings there, including the 1,000 acres in Conway which was at the heart of the aforementioned law suit which stunned the residents of that town in 1901.

As can be seen, another Durant who could have remained to found a dynasty was gone from the county. Ironically, Col. Durant did not have a son to survive him, but he did leave behind the eight daughters who instigated the "Durant land case".

John Durant, was the third son of the Henry Durant II of Horry. He was perhaps the first sheriff of Horry. Miscellaneous records of the SC Archives, Book 3-Q, page 702, show a bond posted by several Conway



residents, including Thomas and John Durant, at the election of John Durant as sheriff, Horry District, January 13, 1803.

John spent much of his life as Judge of the Court of the Ordinary, a post which the Durants evidently found attractive. He was the last of the four brothers to die, but he left no children to survive him. He was married to Martha Gause, daughter of Benjamin Gause. His brother, Bethel, married her sister, Margaret Gause.

Bethel Durant was the fourth and last son of the second Henry Durant II. He was married three times, to Margaret Gause, Martha Best, and Hannah Hankins. He was the father of three sons, John Wesley, Henry Hill, and Bethel Durant II.

Bethel was a sheriff of Horry in 1808, and a state representative in the 25th and 26th sessions of the SC State Legislature. In addition, he was a Judge of the Court of the Ordinary, and served on any number of commissions in Horry County. He died in 1826 and left his extensive land holdings to his children.

Of these children, John Wesley Durant remained for a little over ten years in the area, and was considered a member of the "River Establishment" by Dr. Goff. He served one term in the state legislature, 1836-38, and after that went first to Tennessee, where he is in the Census of 1840, and thereon to Texas, where he became prominent, serving in the Texas State Senate.

The second son of Bethel, Henry Hill Durant, gained renown as a circuit-rider Methodist minister. Although he was the first minister of the Conway Methodist Church, (1836), he left Horry and died in 1861 after serving as a chaplain to the South Carolina Volunteers of the Confederate Army. He died in Spartanburg County and left no sons in Horry.

Bethel II, the youngest son, stayed in Horry County until 1854, but then moved his family to Texas, where his descendants live to the present day.

Bethel Durant also fathered three daughters. The oldest was Mary Ann Durant, who married her second cousin, George Durant, Jr., believed to be the grandson of the original Henry Durant's youngest son, George, of whom very little is known and possibly due to the tragedy wherein the records of Georgetown were burned while in Columbia - to whence they were sent for safe-keeping (!) - by Confederate soldiers who burned the city rather than yield it to General Sherman's forces.

The other two daughters, Sarah and Martha, have disappeared into history as there seem to be no extant records of who they might have married, or, where they may have gone.

With the departure of Bethel II, there were no longer any Durant males at all in Horry County. It was not until the Federal Census of 1860 was there to be found once more a Durant family in Horry.



In 1860, a former resident of Georgetown, one George Durant, was living with his wife, Amanda, and his sons Zachary Taylor Durant and Stephen Durant. George was the son of Elizabeth Durant and Joseph Durant, daughter and son-in-law of Thomas Durant, oldest son of Henry II.

Zachary Taylor Durant, in the 1870 census, listed himself as a "cooper". (His father, George, was a carpenter.) He was a teen-aged soldier in Company B, Manigault's Regiment, in the Civil War, and lost the sight of an eye while in the service.

Stephen Durant, his younger brother, married Joanna Barker and they moved to Laurinburg, NC, where their off-spring still live.

Zachary Taylor Durant married Eliza Jane Alford, the daughter of J. T. Alford and Mary Ann, of Gallivants Ferry area. He and Eliza Jane brought up seven sons and two daughters in Horry after the War. Four of the sons, James, Joseph Henry, Will G., and LeRoy, lived their lives quietly in rural Horry. Three others left to bring up their families in North Carolina. They were Dove Tiller Durant, (named for the Methodist minister who was pastor at the Conway Methodist Church), in Rocky Mount; Purley and Needham Durant, in Salisbury.

Zachary Taylor Durant and Eliza Jane Alford are buried in the Laurel Methodist church yard just north of Conway, along with two of their children. The graves can be seen today. One son, LeRoy Durant is buried nearby in the same area.

The oldest daughter, Sally, married Will Hamilton and spent her life in Horry, where her descendants still live. The youngest daughter, Leila Durant Saunders - the only surviving child - lives in Virginia Beach, Va.

George Durant Jr. was well-known in early Methodist Church circles in Horry and was a member of the Durant Methodist Episcopal Church located near the Durant Cemetery at Hickory Grove. But by 1840 he was listed in the census for Marion County, and 1850, in town of Georgetown with his family. He died in Williamsburg at the home of his son-in-law. Many of his descendants are buried in the Union United Methodist Church Cemetery. The descendants of George and Mary Ann still live in Williamsburg, Horry, and several other SC counties.

In conclusion it is fair to say that the Durants had their day in Horry County. As one observer has written, "The Durants ran the courthouse in Horry for over forty years". They were certainly a powerful force in the administration of the affairs of the county both before and after the actual formation of the Horry District and county. Although the records are not complete on this score, they were undoubtedly intertwined through both marriage and business affairs with all the powerful families of the county until just before the War Between the States.

The Durant land case, which had nothing to do with the present residents of the county, certainly shook the community in the early 1900s. Despite the case, however, one must observe that the General



Index to Real Estate Deeds, etc., in the Horry County Courthouse contains many, many records of the family's transactions, from the recording of the live stock brand of Bethel Durant I, ("BD") to the purchase of slaves, exchange of gifts, and various law suits over debts, along with the more prosaic registration of deeds.

Thomas, Henry, Bethel and John duly recorded their wills and left for posterity their historical and genealogical records. The original wills still exist in their little boxes in the courthouse, and fortunately, have been recorded on microfilm and stored in the archives in Columbia.

In the end one must ask, "Of what significance was the family to Horry County"? Some have suspected there must have been a least a horse thief or two. However, the extant records show hard-working and industrious humans, devoutly religious people who were born, lived, married and died in the "bays" surrounding Conway.

Their life was not all without its color, however. On March 3, 1806, John Sarvis accused John Durant, who must have been the sheriff at the time!, along with Silvins Sweet, Richard Green the Elder, Thomas Akin Smith, and John Beatty, of trespassing and removing a horse, saddle, and bridle belonging to Sarvis.

On November 17, 1807, they were heard before a group of their peers, acquitted, and received full damages from Sarvis.

No better "call of the roll" of early Horry families could be summoned forth than the accused, accuser, and the jury. Certainly, the Beattys, Durants, Sweets, Greens, Smiths, and Sarvis, and members of the jury, Williams, Prince, Sellers, Johnston, Grainger, Page, Chinnners, Cooper, Elvis, Barker, Howell, and Booth must have constituted the major families of the little town.

(NOTE: The author is a grandson of Zachary Taylor Durant through Dove Tiller Durant. The above is a special adaptation for the Horry County Historical Society from a book being written on the Durants in Europe and America.)

#### THE LIBRARY HAS IT

A History of the Fowler Family of Southeastern North Carolina, by Richard Gilbert Fowler. Norman, OK, 1985. Misc. p.

This is a second and, by the author's admission, a "somewhat improved" version of Fowler family genealogy which will be of interest to family researchers in Horry County. It is also an interesting example of computer assisted research.

The story begins in Virginia, moves to North and South Carolina and then south and west as the frontier develops. Fowler attempts to document as many members of the southern branch as possible. While he is frequently forced to speculate and make informed guesses, he provides the basis for his conclusions.

The second half of the book consists of computer aided lists: land records by date and given name, 1830 census records of Columbus County as given and then sorted by surnames, given names, men's ages, and women's ages. There are several indexes: Fowler given names and census entries, and names of Fowler husbands.

The author's address is 1309 Avondale Drive, Norman, OK 73069.

Catherine H. Lewis



HORRY DISTRICT COMMISSIONER OF LOCATION  
PLAT BOOK A, B, C, 1802-1831

Abstracted by Catherine H. Lewis

(Horry County Memorial Library microfilm reel AV 12920. The lead in on the film indicates that the spine of the original was marked "Plat Book A & B, 1802-1827, Horry County, SC." It was microfilmed in 1976.)

No.	Owner and description	Date Surveyed	Date Entered
3	Thomas RIALS: 550 acres, n. side of Waccamaw on Horsepen Branch, gounded by Mr. LINZIE, Robert HARRIS, Richard STEVENS & vacant lands, surv. by Josiah LEWIS	3 Nov 1802	18 XII
?	Robert CONWAY: 366 acres, e. side of Waccamaw, bd. by Robert CONWAY, Joseph COX, river and unknown, surv. by Josiah LEWIS	3 Oct 1802	30 X
4	Richard STEVENS: 30 acres, n. side Waccamaw, bd. by Richard STEVENS, Joseph HARDY, Daniel CHESTNUT and river.	12 Nov 1802	19 XI
5	James WOODARD: 443 acres on Cowford Swamp, bd. by James MORDOCK, John TINDEL, Thos. YOUNG, Laurance BURRAGE, Jonathan FREEMAN, unknown, surv. by Josiah LEWIS	2 Dec 1802	6th XII
6	Thomas Akin SMITH, jun.: 800 acres on Waccamaw at Todd's Landing on Gum Swamp, Wolf Pit and Horse Savannah Branch, and part of Maple Branch, bd. by Waccamaw, John PARKER, Doctor VAUGHT, Mrs. FOSTER, surv. by Josiah LEWIS	13 Nov 1802	20th XII
7	Wiley GURGANUS: 888 acres, NE of Little Pee Dee, bd. by William JOHNSTON, Benjamin EASON (?), Robert JORDAN, James KEEN and John ROGERS, and unknown. surv. by Josiah LEWIS	17 Dec 1802	20th XII
8	James WOODARD: 320 acres between Waccamaw & Cowford Swamp, bd. by Mr. RHAMES, James MORDOCK, John TINDAL, Blundal & James WOODARD, William SLONE, surv. by Josiah Lewis	7 Dec 1802	20 XII
9	David McDUFF: 158 acres, E. side Kingston Lake, bd. by Mr. BLYTHE, lands called SKREEN's & Kingston Lake, surv. by Josiah LEWIS	19 Nov 1802	20th XII
10	Samuel COOPER: 500 acres, n. side of Waccamaw, bd. by Thomas RIALS, Mr. LINZIE, Robt. HARRIS, vacant land, surv. by Josiah Lewis	20 Dec 1802	20th XII
11	Leonard DOZER: 1,000 acres, Kingston Lake Swamp, bd. by Leonard DOZER, James THOMAS, near Thomas LUDLUM, unknown, surv. by Josiah Lewis	5 Jan 1803	7 I
12	Leonard DOZER: 1,000 acres, Kingston Lake Swamp, bd. by Mr. CROFT, unknown, near Mr. Jean LUDLUM's land, Leonard DOZER, Henry TODD, surv. by Josiah LEWIS		7 I
13	Leonard DOZIER: 1,000 acres, e. side of Kingston Lake Swamp, bd. by Henry TODD, Richard TODD, Leonard DOZER, s. by Josiah LEWIS	6 Jan 1803	7 I



- 14 Richard TODD: 278 acres on Lewis Hole, the Boggy Branch & Burnt Island Bay, incl. the pine Grove preaching house, bd. by sd. Bay & Branch, vacant lands, surv. by Josiah Lewis 6 Jan 1803 7 I
- 15 Henry TODD: 822 acres on n. side of Waccamaw on Graves Branch & Porters Hole, bd. by James & William THOMPSON, Richard TODD, James THOMAS, Leonard DOZER, Mr. CROFT, surv. by Josiah LEWIS 7 Jan 1803 7 I
- 16 Josiah LEWIS: 1,000 acres on Brown Swamp, bd. by Ezekiel HILL, Mr. BROCKINGTON, David COSWAY, Josiah LEWIS, vacant land, surv. by Josiah LEWIS 6 Jan 1803 X of I
- 17 Josiah LEWIS; 1,000 acres, s. side Brown Swamp waters of Little Peedee River, bd. by Ezekiel HILL, William DAVIS, Josiah LEWIS, vacant, surv. by Josiah Lewis 6 Jan 1803 Xth of I
- 18 John SARVIS: 196 acres on Crab Tree Swamp, bd. by Robert CONWAY, David McDUFF, Mr. GEIGER, est of John CROSS, surv. by Wm. HEMINGWAY 11 Jan 1803 XII=I
- 19 Alex.<sup>r</sup> McDOWEL: 1,000 acres, e. side Waccamaw on surces of Roberts Branches, Sweet Water Branch, forked Gully, bd. by Joseph COX, Robert CONWAY & John CLARKE, vacant, Archable TAYLOR, vacant, John KING and Will<sup>m</sup> SMITH, surv. by Wm. HEMINGWAY 15 Jan 1803 22nd II
- 20 Mary JOHNSTON: 207 acres, s. side of Pometto Swamp, bd. by Adonirum TREADWELL, Sarah JOHNSON, William ROBERTS, Andrew JOHNSTON, surv. by Wm. JOHNSTON 5 Jan 1803 29 II
- 21 Josiah LEWIS, Sen.: 1,000 acres on the District (?) side of Little Peedee in Gunters Islands, bd. by William HEMINGWAY & Mark REYNOLDS, John RICHARDS, sd. River, surv. by Josiah LEWIS 10 Jan 1803 29th II
- 22 Jesse SIKES: 1,000 acres s. side Brown Swamp, bd. by Robert JORDAN and Mr. BROCKINGTON, Ezekiel HILL, Josiah LEWIS, W<sup>m</sup> DAVIS, John McCRAKING, surv. by Josiah LEWIS 18 Jan 1803 29th II
- 23 William JOHNSTON: 106 acres in the mouth of Pometto Swamp, bd. by Joseph JOHNSTON, william JOHNSTON, surv. by W<sup>m</sup> JOHNSTON 5 Jan 1803 29th II
- 24 Jeremiah CROUCH: 123 acres n. side Waccamaw on Kingston Lake, bd. by John CROSS, Conway Borough, sd Lake, surv. by Josiah LEWIS 21 Dec 1802 5th III
- 25 Edward CONNOR: 300 acres on or near the head of Simpson Creek, w. side of Waccamaw, bd. by Richard TODD and Thos. LIVINGSTON, PRINCE, P. CONNOR, THOMAS, vacant lands & Great Bay surv. by Thos. FAREWELL 19 Jan 1803 7th III
- 26 Edward CONNOR: 500 acres on the head of Twin(? Seven?) Creek(s), bd. by DURANT, P. CONNOR, Richard TODD, surv. by Thos. FAREWELL 20 Jan 1803 7th III
- 27 John BEATY: 1,000 acres, sw side Waccamaw and on Bug Swamp and the Bay Gully and the Gum Branch, bd. by David ANDERSON, John BEATY, Robert ANDERSON, near John HULLUMS, John CLARK, Abimelech WILLIAMS, surv. by Da<sup>d</sup> ROWLAND 27 Dec 1802 22d III



- 28 James DAWSEY: 196 acres on Lake Swamp, bd. by Samuel GARREL, John GARREL, Thomas GARREL, James DAWSEY, surv. by Josiah LEWIS 8 Feb 1803 22d III
- 29 Daniel McQUEEN, Sen.: 320 acres on s. side of Lake Swamp and on Loosing Swamp, bd. by Jacob HOOVER (?), William McQUEEN, Thomas GARREL, Daniel McQUEEN, Sen., Isaac STEVENS, John GARREL & Daniel McQUEEN, Jun., surv. by Josiah LEWIS 28 Mar 1803 8th IV
- 30 Arnold GODWIN: 484 acres, n. side Little Peedee & s. side of the Lake Swamp & on the Meadows & Lamb Branches, bd. by John MURPHERY, Will<sup>m</sup> HULLUM, James HULLUM, John BOSAN (?), Ezekiel COOPER, Charles SKIPPER, John and James HULLUM, Martha MURPHREY, Arnold GODWIN, surv. by D. Rowland 9 Apr 1803 8th Vth
- 31 Obediah FATHEREE: 340 acres NE side of Drowning Creek, n. side of Gapway Swamp in Gapway Island, bd. by Joshua BEARFIELD, Joseph PRINCE, Samuel FLOYED, Willis RAWLS, surv. by D. ROWLAND 11 Apr 1803 2th Vth
- 32 James THOMPSON: 160 acres on waters of Waccamaw, bd. by P. THOMPSON, Will<sup>m</sup> TODD, William THOMPSON, vacant, surv. by Thos. FAREWELL 16 Apr 1803 10th Vth
- 33 Thomas THOMPSON: 376 acres on waters of Waccamaw, bd. by James THOMPSON, William TODD, Wil<sup>m</sup> MEWS, vacant, surv. by Thos. FAREWELL 16 Apr 1803 13th Vth
- 34 Joseph REDMON: 200 acres, waters of Simpson Creed, bd. by William THOMPSON, vacant land, surv. by Thom. FAREWELL 25 Apr 1803 13th V
- 35 John Willson HEMINGWAY: 98 acres, e. side Waccamaw on Dicks Swamp, bd. by John KING, Thos. FAREWELL, Henry SMITH, surv. by William Hemingway 10 May 1803 16th V
- 36 John MESHO: 165 acres, n. side Little Peedee on Paul Cox Branch, ne side Brown Bay, bd. by grant of Jehue BAKER (now property of Zachariah ALLEN), grant to Moses FLOYED now property of David ANDERSON, vacant land, surv. by David ROWLAND 23 May 1803 6th VII
- 37 Thomas H(?)ASSEL (blank)
- 38 Luke CREED: 20 acres Allsaints parish on waters of Waccamaw R., bd. by P. CREED, Samuel PORTER, Jesse BRUTON, surv. by Thos. FAREWELL 20 Sep 1803 XI, 4th
- 39 Isaac SMART: 400 acres Hunting Swamp Branch waters of Little Peedee, bd. by Mr. MARTIN, Mr. SYNETH, Mr. TOUCHBERRY, Samuel CANNON, Mr. GREEN, surv. by Willm HEMINGWAY 2 Oct 1803 4 Dec 1803
- 40 This page was skipped in the numbering. William Hemingway became Clerk of Court, Horry District (CCHD) at this point.
- 41 William STRICKLAND: 10,000 acres, NE side Little Peedee, N side Lake Swamp, incl. part of Fifteen Mile Bay, bd. by Thomas POTTER, Solomon STRICKLAND, William STRICKLAND, Thomas LOYD, vacant, surv. by D. ROWLAND 10 Dec 1803 24 Oct 1804  
(Note: gave Jas. LEWIS by request of W. STRICKLAND)



- 42 Col. Samuel FOXWORTH: 724 acres on Little Peedee, bd. by Revd. David OWENS, Richd GALLIVANTS, Saml GARRELL, surv. by Stephen M. Foxworth 25 Oct 1804 30 Oct 1804
- 43 James ELKS: 200 acres in Kingstown County, bd. by Waccamaw R. & Buckskin Creek, surv. by Thos. FEARWELL (Note: sent by Mr. ROGERS) 11 Oct 1804 13 Nov 1804
- 43b James ELKS: 200 acres Allsaints parish, bd. by Waccamaw River, Soccastee Creek, (Thorofare Creek), surv. by Thos. FEARWELL (Note: sent by Mr. ROGERS) 11 Oct 1804 13 Nov 1804
- 44 Willis JERNIGAN: 587 acres on Feathery Bay, bd. by John FOLEY, Wm. GRIFFIN, Saml. Grainger, surv. by Stephen M. FOXWORTH (Note: sent by Mr. ROGERS) 25 Oct 1804 20 Nov 1804
- 45 Absolom GURGANUS: 465 acres NE side of Little Peedee on Jordans Lake, bd. by William JOHNSTON & Wiley GURGANUS, John RUSS, Junr., John ROGERS, Simon EDWARDS & sd River, surv. by Josiah LEWIS (Note: sent by Mr. ROGERS) 22 Oct 1804 20 Nov 1804
- 45b Thomas Debois: 215 acres, E side Waccamaw, bd. by John FRINK, vacant, surv. by Thos. FEARWELL (Note: sent by Mr. ROGERS) 10 Oct 1804 32 Dec 1804
- 46 Simon PARKER: 300 acres on Simpson Creek, bd. by Thos HAZEL, sd PARKER, William THOMSON, surv. by Thos FEARWELL (Note: sent by Mr. ROGERS) 10 Oct 1804 31 Dec 1804
- 47 John GREEN: 10 acres in Allsaints parish, bd. by the sea, John WITHERS, John GREEN, surv. by Thos. FEARWELL (Note: sent by Mr. ROGERS) 4 Dec 1804 31 Dec 1804
- 47b John GREEN: 450 acres in Allsaints parish, bd. by Benjamin ALLSTON, John GREEN, surv. by Thos. FEARWELL (Note: sent by Mr. ROGERS) 4 Dec 1804 31 Dec 1804
- 48 Samuel MILLER: 250 acres in Allsaints parish, bd. by CASSEL, John GREEN, James BELIN, surv. by Thos. FEARWELL (Note: sent by Mr. ROGERS) 4 Oct 1804 1 Jan 1805
- 48b Jesse SMITH: 650 acres, N side of Buck Creek, bd. by Jesse SMITH, Timothy HARRIS, surv. by Thos. FEARWELL (Note: sent by Mr. ROGERS) 20 Dec 1804 1 Jan 1805
- 49 Saml. FOXWORTH: 154 acres on Mitchell Swamp, bd. by Wm. NORTON, Abraham POWEL, John HARDY, surv. by Stephen FOXWORTH 12 Dec 1804 22 Feb 1805
- 50 John GARREL: 30 acres "being a island in Little Peedee just above Gallivatns Ferry surrounded by sd. River), surv. by Josiah LEWIS (Note: sent by Mr. ROGERS) 1 Feb 1805 23 Feb 1805
- 50b John GARREL: 81 acres NE side Little Pee Dee R., bd. by James DAWSEY, William RAMSEY, Richard GALEVANT, sd. River, surv. by Josiah LEWIS 1 Feb 1805 23 FEB 1805
- 50c Thomas JENKIN: 104 acres NE side Little PeeDee, bd. by William McQUEEN, Benjamin TREADWELL, Richard GALLIVANT, sd. River, surv. by Josiah LEWIS (Note: sent by Mr. ROGERS) 15 Feb 1805 23 FEB 1805



- 51 Joseph Hardee: 550 acres N. side of Waccamaw, bd. by Mr. PAWLEY  
& vacant & sd River and Simpsons Creek, surv. by Josiah  
LEWIS (Note: delivered Jos<sup>n</sup> HARDEE) 18 Mar 1805 19 Mar 1805
- 51b Robert HARRIS: 1,000 acres SE side of Waccamaw R. bd. by Mr.  
VAUGHT, vacant & sd River, surv. by Thos. HEMINGWAY (Note:  
forwd per Capt<sup>n</sup> CARTER) 15 Mar 1805 25 Apr 1805
- 52 Andrew HARDY: 500 acres N side of Waccamaw R., bd by sd River,  
Simpson's Creek, John PARKER, vacant, surv. by Thos. Hemingway  
(Note: forwd per Capt<sup>n</sup> CARTER) 17 Mar 1805 25 Apr 1805
- 52b Thos. HEMINGWAY: 500 acres Boggy Swamp Branch waters on Waccamaw  
R., bd. by Wm. Henry LEWIS, Richard WATTS, vacant, surv. by  
Thos. HEMINGWAY (Note: forwd per Capt<sup>n</sup> CARTER) 25 Mar 1805 26 Apr 1805
- 53 Wm THOMAS: 500 acres on Little River Swamp, bd. by Wm. POOL,  
Masters HANKINS, vacant land, surv. by Thos. HEMINGWAY (Note:  
forwd per Capt<sup>n</sup> CARTER) 1 Apr 1805 27 Apr 1805
- 54 Josiah LEWIS: 1,000 acres on Brown Swamp Bay and the Yellow Bay  
bd. by Jehu BAKER, Moses FLOYD, not known, Josiah LEWIS, surv.  
by Josiah LEWIS (Note: forwd by Capt<sup>n</sup> CARTER) 8 Apr 1805 16 May 1805
- 55 Josiah LEWIS, 816 acres NE s. of Little Pee Dee R., bd. by John  
RICHARDSON, William LEWIS and Daniel McQUEEN, Enos JAMES,  
John McQUEEN, William LEWIS, Abram SKIPPER AND William  
McQUEEN, Charles BROWN, surv. by Josiah LEWIS (Note: forwd  
by Capt<sup>n</sup> CARTER) 13 Apr 1805 16 May 1805
- 56 John PARKER: 1,000 acres N side of Simpson Creek, bd. by  
Robert WEST, Robt. HARRIS, GALLIVANT, surv. by Thos. FEAR-  
WELL (Note: sent by Capt<sup>n</sup> CARTER July 4th 1805) 1 Apr 1805 7 Jun 1805
- 56b James WOODARD: 500 acres part on Waccamaw R. Swamp, bd. by  
Thos. MITCHELL, Ebenezer HELLINS, surv. by Thos. FEARWELL  
(Note: sent by Capt<sup>n</sup> CARTER July 4, 1805) 10 Apr 1805 7 Jun 1805
- 57 Henry SMITH: 300 acres W side Waccamaw R., bd. by said SMITH,  
estate of HARDWICK, Thos. MITCHEL, est. of SIMONS, surv. by  
Thos FEARWELL (Note: sent by Capt<sup>n</sup> CARTER July 4, 1805) 10 Apr 1805 7 Jun 1805
- 57b James NEWTON: 286 acres SW sode Waccamaw R., NW side of Lowry-  
mores Pottatooe Patch Bay, bd. by Constantine NEWTON, James  
GORDON, vacant, surv. by D. Rowland (Note: sent by Capt<sup>n</sup>  
CARTER July 4, 1805) 24 May 1805 3 Jul 1805
- 58 Samuel CARROL: 850 acres on Bugg Swamp, bd. by Moses FLOYD and  
vacant land, surv. by Josiah Lewis. (Note: sent by Henry  
HANION?) 28 Nov 1805 24 May 1805
- 59 William NORTON: 166 acres on Spring Branch, bd. by Wm. NORTON,  
Junr., John FOLEY, surv. by Stephen M. FOXWORTH (Note: sent  
by Henry HANION) 23 Nov 1805 XII 24 1805
- 59b Samuel GRAINGER and Hugh FLOYD: 237 acres on Drowning Creek,  
bd. by Samuel FLOYD, David PAGE, and Drowning Creek, surv.  
by Stephen M. FOXWORTH. (Note: sent by Henry HANION) 18 Dec 1805 XII 24 1805



- 60 Crigin D. DWIGHT: 500 acres on branch waters in the sea, surv. by Thos. HEMINGWAY. (Note: Gave G. Pawley for C. D. Dwight) 3 Jan 1806 I 16 1806
- 60b Daniel McQUEEN, Junr: 126 acres on Chinnners Swamp, bd. by Patrick DONELY & John SMITH, Israel TOMKINS, Benjamin MOORE, Judith PEYRE, surv. by Josiah LEWIS. (Note: sent by Mr. HANION) 10 Mar 1806 IV 19 1806
- 61 Jesse BARFIELD: 191 acres on Drowning Creek, s. side of Gapway & on Jordans Creek, bd. by Thomas Samuel & John GRANGER, Joseph CRUES, Benjamin BUFFKING, and vacant land, surv. by D. ROWLAND. (Note: sent by Mr. HANION) 19 Apr 1806 VI 25 1806
- 61b Daniel CHESNUT: 600 acres on waters of Waccamaw, bd. by John ROGERS, sd. CHESNUT, surv. by Thos. Fearwell. (Note: sent by R<sup>d</sup> GREEN, Senr.) 7 Jul 1806 VIII 26 1806
- 62 Jeremiah VEREEN, Junior: 400 acres in Alsaints Parish, bd. by Waccamaw R., John FRINK, & sd VEREEN, John ROBERT, surv. by Thos. FEARWELL (Note: sent by R<sup>d</sup> GREEN, Senr.) 15 Jul 1806 VIII 26 1806
- 62b William SMITH: 150 acres, SE s. of Waccamaw, bd. by John FRINK, Jeremiah VEREEN, Daniel MURRELL, sd. River, surv. by Thos. HEMINGWAY (Note: sent by R<sup>d</sup> GREEN, Sen.) 18 Aug 1806 VIII 26 1806
- 63 John JENKIN: 450 acres, NE s. of Little Pee Dee on the Back Swamp & Savannah Creek, bd. by Josiah LEWIS, Sam<sup>l</sup> HARDWICK, Enos JAMES, Reuben HEARTSFIELD, Thomas JENKIN, not known, surv. by Josiah LEWIS (Note: sent by John JENKIN) 22 Nov 1806 XI 24 1806
- 64 Abraham POWELL: 320 acres on Mitchels Swamp, bd. by Abraham POWELL, Zachariah LEWIS, Richard FOWLER, Benjamin SELLERS, surv. by Josiah LEWIS (Note: sent by Mr. Daniell) 22 Dec 1806 I 24 1807
- 65 John ROGERS, Senr: 600 acres, bd. Bubin LEVY, James BEATY, John ROGERS, Waccamaw R., lying w. side of Waccamaw, surv. by Thos. HEMINGWAY (Note: sent by Capt<sup>n</sup> DURANT) 8 Aug 1807 VIII 21 1807
- 66 W<sup>m</sup> Henry Lewis HEMINGWAY: 210 acres, bd. by Mr. LESESNE, est. of William Henry LEWIS, surv. by Thos. Hemingway (Note: sent by Capt<sup>n</sup> DURANT) 28 Aug 1807 IX 4 1807
- 66b Constantine NEWTON: 253 acres in the neck between Waccamaw R. & Bull Creek, bd. by James NEWTON, ALSTON, surv. by Josiah LEWIS 25 Aug 1807 X 9 1807
- 67 William PALMER, Junr: 202 acres between Brinson's Swamp & Spring Swamp waters of Little Pee Dee R., bd. by John HUGHS, Junr., Ezekiel JOHNSTON & John TOMKINS, Josiah LEWIS & Israel TOMKINS, surv. by Josiah LEWIS 2 Sep 1807 XII 1 1807
- 68 Noah LEE: 300 acres sw s. of Waccamaw, bd. by Thos. Akin SMITH, Mathias VAUGHT, est. of Mr. FORSTER, surv. by Thos HEMINGWAY (Note: sent by Mr. Daniel) 19 Dec 1807 XII 26 1807
- 68b Moses HARRALSON: 1,000 acres s. side of Pleasant Meadow Swamp waters of Little Pee Dee, bd. by Erasmus ROTHMAHLER, John SARVIS, Not known, land near Charles EDWARDS, SURV. BY Josiah LEWIS (Note: sent by Moses HARRELSON) 23 Jun 1808 VI 27 1808



- 69 Moses HARRALSON: 1,000 acres NE s. of Little Pee Dee in the Cain Branch waters of Waccamaw, bd. on all sides by vacant land, surv. by Josiah Lewis (Note: Gave Gen. R. Conway by M. Harralson's Direction) 22 Jun 1808 VI 27 1808
- 70 Josiah LEWIS and Zachariah LEWIS: 1,000 acres NE s. Little Pee Dee on the Long Branch & other Branches of Pleasant Meadow Swamp waters of sd. River, bd. by Darby SMITHEART, Charles EDWARDS, John William LEWIS, William GRAHAM, and vacant land surv. by Josiah LEWIS (Note: gave Z. Lewis) 21 Jun 1808 VI 27 1808
- 71 William H. GRICE: 615 acres on n. side of Mitchel Swamp on the Long Branch, bd. by Josiah HARRALSON & others, Thomas WARING, not known, surv. by Josiah LEWIS. (Note: sent by W. H. GRICE) 8 Aug 1808 VIII 13 1808
- 72 William McQUEEN, Junr, son of Daniel & Susannah McQUEEN: 337 acres on Lake Swamp, incl the mouth of Joiners Swamp, bd. by Benjamin GARREL, James GRAHAM, Daniel McQUEEN, not known, surv. by Josiah LEWIS (Note: sent by Wm McQUEEN) 22 Aug 1808 IX 12 1808
- 72b William HARDY: 400 acres on Simpson Cr. on nw s. of Waccamaw R., bd. by John PARKER, Andrew HARDY, Thomas READY, surv. by Thomas FEARWELL (Note: sent by Gen R CONWAY) 28 Nov 1808 XII 20 1808
- 73 David ANDERSON, Junr.: 800 acres on Griens Swamp waters of Waccamaw R., bd. by David ANDERSON, Senior, Thomas Akin SMITH, William SNOW, surv. by Thos. FEARWELL 27 Oct 1808 XII 20 1808
- 73b Morrice SMITH: 520 acres w. side Waccamaw on Rothmahlers Branch, bd. by Wm. McDOWELL, Richard GREEN, WOODWARD and BLUNDAL, surv. by Thos. FEARWELL (Note: sent by Gen R. CONWAY) 13 Aug 1808 XII 20 1808
- 74 William BRINSON: 1,000 acres n. side of Waccamaw on Buck Creek & on Big & Little Cedar Branches & Dandords Branch, bd. by Mr. PAWLEY, Jesse SMITH & est. of Cox, Ab<sup>m</sup> BELLAMY & Mr. NORRIS, vacant land, surv. by Josiah LEWIS 7 Dec 1808 I 16 1809
- 74b Jesse SMITH: 958 acres w. side of Buck Creek, bd. by Jesse SMITH, Mr. MITCHEL, land supposed to be John BELLEMY's, vacant land, surv. by Josiah LEWIS (Note: sent by Gen R. CONWAY) 1 Feb 1809 II 6 1809
- 75 John C. GRAINGER: 191 acres in neck of Playcard Swamp & the Lake Swamp, bd. by Joseph GRAHAM, Mr. ROTHMAHLER, William HEMINGWAY, vacant land, surv. by Josiah Lewis (Note: sent by L. Daniel) 4 Feb 1809 II 7 1809
- 75b Austin FLOYD & Fredrick FLOYD, Junr: 188 acres NE s. of Drowning Creek on the Island and Ridges joining sd. Creek, bd. by James FLOYD, vacant land, surv. by Josiah LEWIS (Note: sent by Gen R. CONWAY) 15 Mar 1809 III 28 1809
- 76 James FLOYD: 788 acres NE s. of Drowning Creek near head of Cedar Creek surrounding a tract of 200 acres granted to sd James FLOYD, by. by James JOHNSTON, est. of Francis FLOYD, Thomas DAWSEY, not known, Lewis FLOYD, surv. by Lewis (Note: sent by Genl R. CONWAY) 15 Mar 1809 III 28 1809





People present at the presentation of the plaques for the houses entered in the National Register of Historical Places are L to R: Tracy Powers and Andy Chandler from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Janet and John Jones for the Paul Quattlebaum house and office; Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Calder for the C. P. Quattlebaum house; Dr and Mrs. Brad Courtney, owners of the A. W. Ambrose house; Mr. and Mrs. David Smith and her mother, Mrs. Robert Holliday, for the J. W. Holliday home; Rev. Jim Staton, pastor of the Kingston Presbyterian Church for the Kingston Presbyterian Church Cemetary; Rev. Ben Cunningham, pastor of the First United Methodist Church, for the Fellowship Hall and the Methodist Gothic Sanctuary; Henry Burroughs, Jr representative of the Burroughs and Collins Co., who own the Old Freight Warehouse on the Waccamaw River; Ernestine Little and Mr. and Mrs. William Little for the Beaty-Little house; Mr. and Mrs. Tab Stogner, in rear, for the Beaty-Spivey house.



Photos by Bruce Chestnut

Greg Martin and Ben Burroughs, who did much of the work to make the event possible and two representatives from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Andy Chandler and Tracy Powers, who gave the talk at the Society Meeting.

Photo by Bruce Chestnut



## CAN YOU HELP?

C. P. Johnson, 607 25th Avenue S., North Myrtle Beach, SC 29582: I would like any available information concerning Charles L. Johnson, Ellen Cooper Johnson, and their family. I have a copy of Ellen Cooper Johnson's Memoirs.

Mrs. Henry Cecil Cannon, Jr., 3757 Suffolk Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32308: I am re-searching my son's lineage and can trace the family to Horry County. My son is the great-great-great grandson of Henry Cannon (b.1810) whose wife was Elizabeth Roberts. Henry Cannon's son was Cornelius Cannon (b.1848) who married Elizabeth Smart. Cornelius's son was Jesse Whiteford Cannon (b.1871?) whose wife was Elizabeth McCarthy. Jesse was the oldest son of Cornelius and moved to Georgia around the turn of the century. Jesse had brothers and sisters named Henry, Bell, Eliza Jane, Callie O., Cornelius Taylor, Thomas, Leon, Samuel, and possibly others. If you have information on any of the above, please contact Mrs. Cannon at the above address.

Mrs. Katherine Hembree, 1841 Oak Hill Road, West Columbia, SC 29169: Searching for information on Alford and Goffs of the Bayboro area, Henry Alford (1854-1930)- Helen E. Harde Alford (1859-1935), John J. Goff (1872-1936)- Feriby Martin Goff (c. 1871-1906). Also seeking information on my father, Perry Davis Hardee, son of Doctor Lewis?, son of Asbury Hardee. My mother was Ruby L. Goff, daughter of John J. and Feriby Martin, son of Asariah Goff and Mary A. E.



For long and faithful service on the staff of the Horry Independent Quarterly as Associate Editor Mrs. Annette Epps Reesor was awarded the Ernest Richardson award by the Horry County Historic Society at its October 13, 1986 meeting. Mrs Catherine H. Lewis made the presentation.

Photo by Bruce Chestnut